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COLUMNIST QUESTIONS SOVIET MORALE IN UKRAINE

Praising Soviet morale as manifested in the defense of Leningrad and Moscow, which defense "is one of the supreme examples of courage and patriotism which will be long honored in the pages of history," William F. McDermott, Cleveland Plain Dealer columnist, questioned on September 24th last whether Soviet morale in Ukraine is anywhere near as high as it is in Russia proper, i.e. around Moscow and Leningrad.

"It is significant," he declares, "that the Germans have had their greatest successes in the Ukraine. Kiev was taken with unexpected swiftness..."

"Kiev is capital of the Ukraine," he points out, "and the Ukraine was the center of the great famine of 1932-33. That famine was engineered by the regime as a measure for enforcing collectivization of the farms."

Pointing out next that Kiev is not an industrial city in the sense that Moscow and Leningrad are, and that its factories are new and mostly manned by people recruited from the farms, McDermott stresses that among these industrial workers who were lately peasants "there must be many whose parents were numbered with the several million supposed to

have starved to death 10 years ago as victims of a government policy. You can believe that their willingness to fight and to die for the regime might be clouded by such memories."

"The Ukraine is crowded with people," McDermott continues, "who have reason for doubt and disaffection—relatives of killed or exiled landlords, Ukrainian patriots who hankered for an independent Ukraine, victims or friends of victims of the pressure that the regime has applied on a population widely opposed to collectivization of the farms."

"The Ukrainians speak a different language from the rest of Russia. They have their own literature, art and music, their own values, their own special characteristics. Kiev is as different from Moscow as Paris is from London."

"There has been no outward manifestation of discontent in the Ukraine, so far as the outside world knows," McDermott concludes, "and undoubtedly a good part of the population is fanatically loyal to the Kremlin regime, but the history of the last decade and the special situation of the Ukraine would tend to depress Ukrainian morale below that of north Russia."

VERNADSKY REVIEWS ALLEN'S HISTORY OF UKRAINE

A review by Professor George Vernadsky of W. E. D. Allen's history of Ukraine (Cambridge: The University Press; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1940. Pp. xvi, 404. \$4.50) appeared in a recent issue of the "Thought" journal.

On the whole the reviewer is critical of Allen's work. "Generally speaking," he says, "the book is poorly organized." He considers the first three chapters covering the Middle Ages and the early modern period down to 1654 as the best, "except for the section on the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648, which is not devoid of inaccuracies."

Mr. Allen's characterization of Bohdan Khmelnytsky as an "incalculable weather-cock, blindly obsequious to every blast of passion. He could destroy, but he could not create," especially draws Vernadsky's ire.

"Such a characterization," Prof. Vernadsky declares, "is certainly not supported by documentary evidence available. There is no doubt that Khmelnytsky was endowed with great constructive abilities and may be considered one of the outstanding statesmen of the seventeenth-century Europe. The Polish historian, Kubala, aptly called him the Cromwell of Eastern Europe."

Concluding his review, Vernadsky writes: "All said, the reviewer would not like to create the impression that Mr. Allen's book has negative aspects only. It offers much sound information on various stages of Ukrainian political background, and in spite of its limitations, may be of considerable use to both the student of history and the general reader."

NEW BOOK ON UKRAINE APPEARS IN LONDON

A pro-Soviet version of the story of "Ukraine and Its People" by Hugh P. Vowles was published in London (W. R. Chambers, 2s. 6d.) within recent months.

A reviewer, "J. de C." in the London pro-Polish fortnightly "Free Europe," regards the book as being "pro-Russian or rather pro-U.S.S.R." and "rather unfriendly towards Poland."

In this work Mr. Vowles calls Ukrainian leaders who dream of an independent Ukrainian State "irredentists," or "separatists," or nationalists "saturated in literary romanticism." In Mr. Vowles' opinion, writes the Free Europe reviewer, "Ukrainian nationalism is a product of special circumstances and the resurrection

of the Ukrainian people is identical with the creation of the Soviet Ukraine as a member of the U.S.S.R."

Mr. Vowles fails to explain, however, writes the reviewer, "why many Ukrainian leaders, communists or communist sympathizers (like Yefremiw, Holubovich, Sersel, Mazurenko, Kotsiubinsky, Kovnar, Chubar, Skrypnik, or Liubchenko), were shot or committed suicide, or why Petlura and Konovaletz were assassinated abroad."

The book, the reviewer concludes, "is far from being impartial. His (Vowles') arguments, based apparently on second-hand information, and the book in general, do not constitute a very serious study of the Ukrainian question."

MOST INOPPORTUNE

In recommending last week the deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, on charges of having been affiliated with the Communist Party, Charles B. Sears, special Department of Justice inspector hearing the case, found that the Communist Party, from its organization in this country in 1919 up to the present time, advocated the overthrow of the government by violence, and that consequently any alien who has ever been affiliated with it was subject to deportation.

The finding is undoubtedly correct. Yet we question its timeliness. In fact, we think it most inopportune.

Apparently Sears was so busy with the case that he lost track of world events. Someone should have brought him back to the realities of the present-day situation, and told him that Communist Russia is our "ally" now, and that it is very old-fashioned now to speak of Stalin as that bloody so and so; today he is our dear Pal Joey. Therefore we should have some regard for his feelings now. After all, what will this Communist No. 1 think when he reads about this unkind treatment of his party in this country, and of the proposed deportation of Bridges just because he's a member of it. Isn't he likely to exclaim, "That's a heck of a way to treat a pal!"?

But that's not all. Look at the embarrassing position our American delegation at Moscow will now find itself, especially its chairman, W. Averell Harriman. Everytime he rises to deliver a flowery speech about American "friendship" for Soviet Russia, isn't it likely that someone in the audience will rise and give him a raucous Bronx cheer?

IDEALIZING RUSSIA

A strong argument can be made and has been made for American aid to Russia, but this argument does not rest on the preposterous notion that Russia is a democracy. It rests, instead, on military grounds—and on these grounds exclusively. Russia is fighting Hitler, and Hitler is the one great threat to our security. American aid to Russia thus becomes a question of military strategy. It ought to be treated as such. We shall merely delude ourselves if we try to justify aid for Russia on the ground that the Soviets share our democratic theories.

A case in point is President Roosevelt's discovery that the Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of worship in Russia. It is right there, in Article 124. But the Soviet Constitution guarantees a large number of things—in the abstract. For example: the very next article, No. 125, guarantees "freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and of holding mass meetings, free-

dom of street processions and demonstrations." The imagination balks at conceiving of any minority group in Russia exercising in slightest degree any one of these fine freedoms. The jails are full of those who tried.

It ought to be possible for us to keep our thinking straight. We can honor the splendid courage of the Russian people now fighting against Hitler for the defense of their own soil. We can recognize the advantages from the point of view of the democracies of keeping Russia in the war, though the question of how much actual aid we can give at this time must necessarily be considered in relation to such other factors as our still lagging production of war materials, the problem of transportation, and the strong case to be made for sending the great bulk of our aid to Britain. But there the matter ought to stand. If Stalin's Russia is a democracy, then so is Hitler's Germany.

(New York Times editorial, October 2, 1941)

YOUTH LEAGUE EXECUTIVES HOLD FIRST MEETING

Appointment of department heads and discussion of plans for regional rallies featured the first meeting of the newly elected executive board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in New York City, Sunday, September 28.

The meeting was presided over by Chester Monasterski, President, of Pittsburgh. Other officers present were: Anne Chopek of Boston, Vice-President; Michael Prylucki of New York, Corresponding Secretary; and John Roberts of Brooklyn, S. Shumeyko of Maplewood, N. J., and Mi-

chael Piznak of New York, Advisors. Stephen Shumeyko was appointed director of the league's Cultural Department; Stephen Marusevich of New York and Stephen Lucky of Detroit, as co-directors of the league's music department; Mary Koss of Akron, Ohio and Joseph Charyna of Boston as co-directors of the league's publicity department. Michael J. Prylucki was re-appointed as editor of the league's publication, the "Trend." The Cultural Department, it was announced at the meeting, plans to send out to member clubs of the league free copies of booklets dealing with the Ukrainian cultural heritage, in order that the club members become better acquainted with it.

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Scholar and Political Fighter

(Concluded)

THE republic at once became the object of a savage attack from all sides. Tsarist Russians, Red Russians, Poles, and even Rumanians—all converged upon the free state of Ukraine, determined to destroy it. Hrushevsky piloted the ship of state through the turbulent events in a manner that excited admiration even among his enemies. At the same time, however, he still was able to do a great deal of writing, on topics of burning interest. A collection of these writings appeared in 1918, aptly labelled, "On the Threshold of a New Ukraine." At about this time, however, he suffered a great personal loss. The Bolsheviks captured Kiev, and put many of its buildings to fire. Among those burned down was Hrushevsky's residence, together with its library and vast amount of source material pertaining to Ukrainian history that it had taken him and his students many years to gather. Watching the burning of his home from outside the city limits (for it was located on a hill) Hrushevsky is said to have remarked: "Within that fire burn the remaining vestiges of my dream of a federated Russian state."

Following the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, whereby the Central Powers recognized the independence of Ukraine, Hrushevsky once more took over his duties as President. When, however, German troops installed Hetman Skoropadsky as their puppet ruler, he had to step off the political stage. It was at this time he narrowly escaped assassination.

A Refugee

Before the combined might of all her enemies, Ukraine fell. Like many others Hrushevsky became an emigre. Once more he turned back to cultural and literary work. Together with the Ukrainian Society of Journalists and Writers, he founded the Free Ukrainian University in Prague. During this time he also founded and served as head of the Ukrainian Institute of Sociology in Vienna. Turning to the writing of history, he produced a French history of Ukraine, together with three volumes of a truly excellent History of Ukrainian Literature.

Return to Ukraine

In 1923 the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at Kiev elected him as one of its members, and in the following years the Soviet Government invited the great scholar to return to Kiev, assuring him freedom of thought and action within the scientific and cultural fields. This assurance together with his longing to visit his native land, prompted him to return that year. He did so also in the hope that in this very center of Ukrainian life and traditions, he would, despite Soviet repression, be of greater service to his country than he would outside its boundaries. And so immediately upon his return, we find him as prodigiously active as ever. His undisputed scholarly attainments, great organizing ability, and dominant personality soon made him the guiding spirit of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the foremost Ukrainian institution of its kind in the world. It would take too much time to even list some of the works he produced during this period. Suffice it to note that he issued the fourth volume of his History of Ukrainian Literature, and the ninth volume of the monumental History of Ukraine (which extends to the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky).

Soviet Persecution

This comparative cultural freedom for him and his associates, however,

did not last very long, especially when the Soviet authorities observed that despite the violent repression the Ukrainian national movement was steadily on the march. As a result, Hrushevsky began to be attacked for his "nationalistic leanings" as well as for his "idealized" treatment of Ukrainian history. This insidious campaign against him and his associates came to a head in the trial of some of these associates in 1930 on the charge of treason. Hrushevsky would probably have suffered a similar fate then, but he was too big a figure to be handled in this manner.

The trial of these Ukrainian intellectuals stirred considerable interest in the outside world. A typical comment upon it appeared in the Saturday Review, published in London, which stressed that the "real reason for bringing a charge against Yefremov, Chekhivsky and the others is the desire to destroy the Ukrainian intelligentsia, by getting rid of its chief representatives. The Soviet policy in Ukraine, carried on since 1923 and called Ukrainization, aimed at obtaining a hold on the national culture of Ukraine and changing it into a culture of the working classes dependent on Moscow. After five years this policy failed entirely. The Ukrainian intelligentsia themselves made use of Ukrainization in all branches of life for its own purposes, deepening the national culture and winning the ideological fight with the Communists by their strong resistance. Realizing its failure, Bolshevism has taken to its alternative weapons—terrorism and provocation. By this means it seeks to kill the creative efforts of the Ukrainian culture and that is the real significance of the recent trial."

Internment in Moscow

Bearing this in mind, therefore, we can easily foresee what soon happened to Hrushevsky. He was removed from his position, and interned in Moscow. For a long time after this, not even a word was heard of him and his fate. Gradually, news filtered out through the rigid Soviet censorship that he had been further exiled to Kislovodsk in the Caucasus and that there he was not permitted to engage in any activities whatsoever, that he was suffering from poverty and malnutrition, and that, finally, he was growing blind. It was learned too that expert medical care would save him from blindness, but this was denied to him. And then, late in the autumn of 1934, came one more scrap of news—Prof. Michael Hrushevsky had died, November 24, 1934. News of his death did not reach America until the following month.

And thus, under such miserable circumstances, Hrushevsky died, a victim of Moscow's mistreatment of him and his people. This fact must have made the Soviet authorities conscience-stricken, for they decreed that he be transported and buried in Kiev, at state cost.

A Great Scholar and Patriot

Yet though the man was thus destroyed, his works remain after him, both those that made him a great scholar and those that made him a great Ukrainian patriot. With the passage of time and increasing interest in Ukrainian culture, and with the arrival of the day of realization of Ukrainian national aspirations, Hrushevsky is bound to become recognized even by the outside world—which now knows next to nothing about him—as one of the leading figures in the Ukrainian national movement and one of the best historians Slavonic Europe has thus far produced.

S. S.

• Youth and U. N. A. •

CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

In the previous column I presented in chronological order the more important developments that occurred in 1938 and 1939 where the Ukrainian National Association and its youth branches were concerned. In today's column, the chronicle of progress is continued. It is offered simply to illustrate what the U.N.A. has done for its younger members, and also to attract non-members to the many benefits of U.N.A. membership. But to continue the story of progress:

1940

January: A U.N.A. organization meeting is held in Baltimore, Md. U.N.A. teams start playing basketball, and many reports of games appear in Weekly. Reports for the year ending 1939 show that thousands of new members have joined the U.N.A. that there were over 450 branches; that assets are near the six-million-dollar mark; that total membership is well over 35,000. Branch 171 of Jersey City sponsors "Malanka" that attracts 300 persons.

February: Branch 442 of Northampton sponsors sport program, banquet and ball in Allentown, Pa., which enjoys huge success. The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club sponsors its second annual ball. U.N.A. is 46 years old on Washington's Birthday.

March: U.N.A. Supreme Executive Committee decides that Harrisburg, Pa., will be the site of the 1941 convention of the organization. The Committee resolves that a membership drive concentrated on young people be started.

April: Branch 457 is organized in Millville, N. J. New York beats Newark and wins first division basketball title. U.N.A. passes 38,000-mark in total membership! An organization meeting is held in Williamstown, N. J. Mahanoy City eliminates New York in championship race. Ambridge wins the title is district number four. As a result of the organization meeting, branch 261 is formed in Williamstown, N. J. Hazleton, Pa., and Chicago plan affairs.

May: Hamtramck defeats Ambridge, Pa., to take Mid-West U.N.A. title. The first affair of branch 430 of Hazleton results in success.

June: Branch 463 is organized in St. Louis, Mo. Branch 180 of Akron celebrates its fifth anniversary. U. N. A. membership drive extends to the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Branch 467 is formed in Moxham, Pa. The branches in Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., hold a mass organization meeting.

July: The U.N.A. Auditing Committee meets at the U.N.A. Building in Jersey City.

August: Branch 183 of Detroit sponsors a successful picnic. U.N.A. baseball enjoys unusually successful season. Wilkes-Barre wins Pennsylvania district title.

September: Out of a total of 469 branches, 63 are youth branches!! Branch 469 is formed in Toronto.

October: The Weekly is seven years old. Branch 471 is organized in Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. Total U.N.A. membership now exceeds 37,000!

November: An organization meeting is held in East Chicago, Ind., and a branch in that city later sponsors an affair. Branch 419 is formed in Newburgh, N. Y. Branch 442 of Northampton, Pa., sponsors a banquet that attracts 200 persons.

December: The U.N.A. nears the 38,000-mark in membership!

1941

January: All branches prepare for U.N.A. convention to be held in May.

U.N.A. sports continue successfully. **February:** Branch 180 of Akron sponsors sports carnival and dance. Youth branches start electing delegates to the U.N.A. convention. The U.N.A. has its 47th birthday.

March: Under the auspices of Columbia University's Department of East European Languages and the U.N.A., a series of lectures on Ukraine are given at the university by prominent people. Summing up three years of U.N.A. sports, Gregory Herman, Sports Director, says that fraternalism and sportsmanship have been promoted in every city and town where the teams played ball.

April: There is much excitement about the U.N.A. convention to be held in May. Meetings of delegates are held everywhere. The Weekly publishes much pre-convention material.

May: The U.N.A. has its 20th regular convention at Harrisburg, Pa., the largest in U.N.A. history! The delegates number 415! Among other things, it is decided to issue new type juvenile certificates, enlarge the Weekly if possible, increase benefits of membership, and continue the membership campaign. New by-laws and amendments to old by-laws are adopted. Youth delegates number 75. The convention receives wide publicity in the American press. Governor James of Pennsylvania addresses the delegates. U.N.A. banquet features the "Ukrainian Caruso," Mikhaylo Holynsky. The six-day convention acclaimed wide success.

June: A complete report of the convention appeared in "The Fraternal Monitor," authoritative periodical dedicated to fraternalism. The Weekly publishes much after-convention material.

July: The U.N.A. reaches a total membership of 38,500. It has 477 branches and assets amounting to six million dollars. The Weekly, which had always appeared in four pages, becomes a six-page paper!

August: Readers welcome six-page Weekly. The Yale University Press publishes Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine, which is sponsored by U. N. A.

September: The "Svoboda" observes its 48th anniversary. The twelve Philadelphia branches plan to sponsor a U.N.A. Day. The U.N.A. has 38,934 members, an increase of 9,000 since 1933. The New York Metropolitan Area boasts of ten youth branches. The future outlook looks very promising, and the U.N.A. has hopes of having well over 40,000 members before it reaches its 50th birthday in 1944.

* * *

And that brings it up to date. Became a member of this fast-growing, sound, and worthwhile fraternal order without delay. Enjoy its many benefits and privileges of membership. Read the many educational books and periodicals published by the U.N.A. throughout the years, and for a complete history of the U.N.A. and its branches, read its now famous monumental "U.N.A. Jubilee Book."

Write to the U.N.A., P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J., for information on any subject. Find out what the U. N. A. is, what it stands for, what it is doing for its members, how it functions, and learn what your membership will mean to you. The U.N.A. pays out approximately \$50,000 in dividends each year to all members who have been in the organization two years... which is but one benefit of membership. Join as soon as possible, and become a part of a family of close to 39,000 fellow Ukrainians who are united in a common bond... that of mutual fellowship and fraternalism.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

A TALE OF OLDEN KOZAK TIMES

(Newly translated by S. S. from Andriy Chaykivsky's story for young people "Za Sestroya") (7)

The Tartar Camp

IN the midst of the derisive laughter following Semen's exposure as to why the captured Tartar had wanted to exchange his saddle for Paul's saddle, Triska and Nedolya, the leaders of the two Kozak bands, approached from the mound where they had been conferring on the means of making a surprise attack upon the Tartars.

Triska shouted a command. All became quiet.

Nedolya stepped forward, and in a few terse sentences outlined the plan of attack.

The Kozaks, led by the Tartar captive, were to stealthily approach the Tartar encampment. The Kozak forces were to be divided into two bands. The smaller, led by Triska, was to go ahead and attempt to lure the Tartars into a running fight. As soon as the Tartars attacked, Triska's men would break into a feigned head-long flight. The Tartars would undoubtedly give pursuit. Triska would then lead the Tartars in an ambush prepared by the main body of Kozaks, under Nedolya. If, however, the Tartars would refuse to budge out of their camp, then it would be safe to assume that their numbers were small and that therefore a direct combined Kozak attack would be safe. Such was the plan.

A command rang out to saddle and mount horses.

Paul actually trembled with excitement as all about him the Kozaks prepared for the coming battle. At last, that about which he had heard so much from his dead grandfather Andrew was about to take place—a Kozak battle with the wild Tartars! He would soon see with his own eyes how the Kozaks would meet those devils who had wiped Spasivka last night clean off the face of the earth. And yet, he felt a trifle afraid of the Kozaks. Would they be able to overcome such wild devils as the Tartars? Looking around he wondered how the Kozaks could be so lighthearted and so gay, as if they were going to a picnic rather than to a bloody struggle. Just then he perceived his brother Peter leading his horse and making his way towards him.

"Listen, Paul, be careful, and don't get into any trouble," the latter said, reaching him. "My post is with Triska, and I'll have to go ahead without you. You will remain with the main body under Nedolya. Stay close to him or Panas. And hold on tight to your horse. Here, I'd better shorten the stirrups a bit. They're too high for you. Hold my horse for a moment."

Peter heaved the Tartar saddle upon the horse Paul had stolen during his flight last night. Then he raised the stirrups. Paul stood by, holding his brother's horse.

After making sure that all was in perfect order, Peter kissed his little brother, and then lifted him into saddle.

For a moment they looked at each other, without saying a word. Tears appeared in their eyes.

Peter was a bold Kozak, and had no fear for his safety. Whether he would return alive never bothered him much. But now that his little brother, Paul, was with him, the matter assumed an entirely different aspect. If he were killed, then the latter would be left all alone in this world among strangers. Who would take care of him? And yet his Kozak honor would not permit him to remain behind with Paul when his post was with Triska.

Peter sighed deeply, gave Paul one last look, and prepared to mount his horse.

Paul pulled something out of his pocket.

"Peter, brother, take this..." he said.

"What is it?" the latter asked.

"It is a honey roll that mother made last night for me. I took it along with me when I escaped. Here take it, mother baked it..." Paul's face wrinkled up and he started to cry.

Peter could not hold back his tears. He took the roll and broke it in half. "Let us eat it together," he said.

But eating was impossible. Holding the halves of the roll in their hands, both brothers embraced, and wept like children. Paul leaning down from his horse and resting his curly head on his older brother's broad shoulder, sobbed as if his heart would break. Overnight he had seen his mother and old Andrew killed, his father and sister taken away by the Tartars, and now his only remaining shelter in the world, his newly-found brother was leaving him, perhaps never to return...

Just then Nedolya cantered by on his horse. Seeing this scene and quickly perceiving what it was all about, he reined his horse.

"You, Peter, remain with me, and the boy also..." he commanded gruffly.

Peter could hardly contain his joy. Now it was just as he had wished. He would remain with main body of Kozaks and thus keep an eye on his brother. And best of all was that no one would cast any aspersions on his courage. For it was a command that he remain.

In the meanwhile Triska with his men had ridden far ahead.

In the very front rode two Kozaks, without their lances. About fifty paces to the rear of them rode a lone Kozak. And quite a distance behind him rode the main body of Triska's band, with Triska in the lead.

Behind Triska rode Semen the Helpless, leading by his lariat the Tartar captive. The latter was to guide the Kozaks to the Tartar encampment. Because his hands were tied behind his back he had to indicate the general direction that they were to take by motioning with his head. The two leading Kozaks would look back every few moments to the Kozak in the middle, and the latter, following the directions given him by those in the back, would signal to the two which direction to take.

* * *

Triska's band had disappeared entirely from view when Nedolya gave the command to his band to follow. Since the former were no longer visible, Nedolya had to follow them by their trail.

In the very front rode Nedolya, in deep thought, yet his eyes and ears alert to any possible danger. Immediately behind him rode old Panas holding on to his beloved "bandura", while alongside him rode Peter, with Paul. Then came the main body of Kozaks.

It was past noon. The sun burned fiercely. Both men and horses sweated profusely within a few moments after they had started. No one spoke. All was quiet, save for the dull thudding of horses' hoofs. The horses continually flicked their tails in an attempt to chase away the myriads of flies around them, attracted by the smell of sweat.

They rode thus for several hours.

It was in late afternoon that the two Kozak scouts in the van of Triska's band sighted in front of them a "mohela," and beyond it in

the afternoon haze, something indistinguishable. They raised their arms to those in back to halt. The one in the middle did likewise, and the Kozaks under Triska came to a stop.

The two Kozaks in the front rode on for a short distance, then stopped. Both dismounted, and while one held the horses, the other stole over to the "mohela." From where he was he could not see what was on the "mohela" nor what was on the other side of it.

In a few moments he reached the high burial mound. With catlike agility he clambered up its side. Reaching the top he took off his hat, and cautiously parting the grass growing along the edge, looked carefully over the top. What he saw made him suck in his breath quietly. For lying on the ground, sound asleep, was a Tartar sentry. Near him lay his musket.

The Kozak raised himself still higher, holding his breath. The Tartar slept on, snoring. The Kozak carefully drew out his sabre, and braced himself for a leap. Just then a clump of earth, dislodged by his foot, rolled down the mound's side.

The Tartar awoke, and raised his head. But sleep was too strong for him, for he lay back again. Yet evidently something was telling him to awake, for his face grimaced as he made efforts to open his sleep-laden eyes. He raised a hand and began rubbing his eyes. That was his last act on this earth. For with a leap the Kozak was upon him, and with one swift stroke severed his head from his body. The Tartar did not even groan.

Picking up the dead Tartar's hat the Kozak donned it. Then raising himself carefully he began to look around.

In front of him lay the Tartar camp.

The camp was so situated that those approaching from the other side of "mohela" could not see it.

The first that the Kozak perceived were the horses, lying in the grass. Behind them stood a long row of captured Kozak wagons, evidently those taken from Spasivka last night. Tied to the wagons, on the inside, were many oxen, lying in the grass also. Still further, beyond the oxen, lay the Tartar camp, fronted by a row of Tartar wagons linked to one another, so as to offer a better defence, and past the wagons were the Tartar tents. Beyond the tents the Samara River quietly flowed. It was obviously a strategic position, one that could be easily defended: in the front by the wagons, and in the rear by the river.

The entire Tartar camp was absolutely quiet. Evidently the night fighting and the hot sun had taken its toll. Surfeited with spoils and secure in their numbers the Tartars slept, leaving but one guard on top of the "mohela."

The Kozak made a rough count of the number of tents. From this number he figured the approximate number of Tartars. A large force undoubtedly, he thought to himself, but a surprise attack now would annihilate the entire Tartar force before it could even put up a show of resistance.

He was about to slide gleefully down the side of the "mohela" to rejoin his comrades, when suddenly he perceived one of the tents open and two Tartars emerge. And to make things worse, they directed their steps straight towards the "mohela."

In a flash the Kozak realized that these were sentries coming to relieve the slain Tartar. Remembering the dead body he grabbed it by its limp arm and dragged it into the deep grass. But it was impossible to hide traces of the killing, for where the body had lain a pool of blood had formed.

(To be continued)

American And Ukrainian Literatures Compared

AT the time when the United States came into being, Ukraine was politically crushed by Russia. Yet by the end of the eighteenth century the United States were already learning to walk alone, not only politically but also economically. Within less than a quarter of a century after the Russian destruction of Zaporozhian Sich (1775)—the military and political center of Ukrainian life, there appeared in print Ivan Kotlyarevsky's *Travesty of Aeneid* (1798), the first modern Ukrainian book and the first harbinger of Ukraine's national rebirth.

In this work Kotlyarevsky disguised the dispersed Zaporozhian Kozaks as ancient Trojans and made his countrymen laugh heartily at their antics as they traversed the Mediterranean, made love to the girls of Carthage, and, later on, tried to learn to speak Latin within a week. At about that time, Washington Irving was making his countrymen, Americans, laugh in recognizing some of Rip Van Winkle's traits in their own neighbors who were still insisting then in thinking along the lines of the pre-1776 times.

At the beginning of the last century Ukraine produced several poets and short story writers, such as Petro Artemovsky-Hulak, Hrebinka, Metlinsky, Kvitka-Osnovyanenko, and others. Some of them wrote verses and stories of high literary value. Yet all of them still seemed to be merely writers of Russia who had decided to employ a local dialect. They wrote of Ukrainian people. They pitied their oppressed countrymen. But they had no faith or hope in re-birth of Ukraine as a nation. Meanwhile, in America at that time, Bryant, Lowell, and Longfellow wrote nightly cultivated and polished verses, but in a manner and on such themes as if they were living more in England and with English poets than in America.

It was Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861), a first class genius of a man, who was the first to write not just as a dialectal Little Russian writer but as a master-poet and a clear-cut Ukrainian. By the sheer power of his genius Shevchenko cut off the apron-strings of Ukrainian literature and with his famous "Kobzar" of 1840 created for it a separate destiny. A similar beginning of an independent course in American literature was marked by the issuance in 1856 of Walt Whitman's first edition of *Grass*. In this work Walt Whitman spoke to the Americans not just as a representative of the American branch of English literature, but as a typical American writer writing on purely American themes and even with an American accent. He cut himself loose from the polished-up versification of the old country and spoke to the Americans in an organic rhythm, as unequal in its beats and as elemental as the stupendous landscapes and contours of America. Of course Whitman's verses sounded very uncouth and raucous in the ears of the American gentlemen who were brought up on the dainty verses of England and of the American imitations of European literature. Still they gave a start in the right direction. Soon afterwards Mark Twain wrote his "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," the first two purely American stories of high literary merit. John Burroughs wrote delightful essays on American birds, animals, and on American nature in general. And soon after a throng of purely American authors appeared, just as in Ukraine Shevchenko was followed by a veritable crowd of purely Ukrainian writers.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Canada

A "CRITICISM" OF HALICH'S "UKRAINIANS IN THE UNITED STATES" AND AUTHOR'S REPLY

DR. MARCHBIN'S "CRITICISM"

Ukrainians in the United States. By Wasył Halich. Ph. D. (Chicago. The University of Chicago Press 1937. ix, 169 p. Illustrations, map.)

The author of this monograph has strong sympathies with the extreme Ukrainian nationalistic movement and this hampers him in concentrating objectively on the subject. Dr. Halich, who is of "Ukrainian" extraction, tries hard to speak as a neutral American but his cultural make-up prevents him from doing so. For instance, he combines all the Slavic groups inhabiting the region from the Don River to the Carpathian Mountains into one unified group by calling them "Ukrainians." When he is forced to admit that the people of eastern Galicia call themselves "Ruthenians," and those of Northern Hungary, "Little Russians," he finds useful the argument of the extremists that "owing to poverty, ignorance, and confusion created by Russian agents, many did not know of what nationality they really were." Dr. Halich's chapter on the European background is not even worth criticism. In this chapter he violates the most elementary rules of a historian. Beside the traditional oppressors, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, and Roumanians, the Czechs are included without giving any reason for such an addition. The Jews fare no better. He treats them with the strong-arm methods of a Khmelnitzky Cossack or as a freebooter of the Petlura's army. He is ignorant of the fact that Jewish traders and artisans had been active in that region before the "Ukrainian" name appeared in writing.

Belittles Newspapers and Almanacs As Source Material

One may object to his chapters on the Ukrainians in the United States on the ground that his most important "source materials" are from newspapers and almanacs written for the most backward members of the ethnic group in question. These "sources" are often expanded by information that Halich received from his friends, usually priests. He seems to have quite a number of such informants whose information is used to round out the narrative. These priests, because they are in sympathy with the nationalistic aims of Dr. Halich, are the main heroes of the book. They become symbols of Ukrainian "honesty" and "patriotism." Again, those who do not conform to such ideology are severely lashed about. Bishop Takach of Homestead, head of 158 Greek Catholic Churches in the United States and Canada, is one of the many against whom these "steam shovel" methods are used.

The Ukrainian National Association, whose headquarters is in Jersey City, and the organization's paper, "Svoboda," are his favorites. Other organizations are non-grata and appeal to Dr. Halich to spread the gospel of "Panslavism," "Communism," and that of the "Roman Pope."

One may say that he presents an interesting picture as how the Panslavists worked via the Orthodox Church in the United States. One may even understand the way he presents the difficulties between the Greek Catholic and the Roman Catholic churches, but he is unable to present a clear picture as to how the radicals operate within this Slavic group. He could, however, have presented a clear picture of the Communists active in the constantly fighting factions of church and fraternal organizations.

Halich's most informative chapter is the one dealing with the activities of the various "Ukrainian" religious

denominations. He gives a well-written and clear picture of a subject on which he is well informed. Pennsylvania appears to be the most important state in which these religious activities have been taking place. Homestead, McKeesport, and Pittsburgh are centers for the "Little Russians." Here they developed a number of church and fraternal organizations. As a result of factional quarrels, we are informed that the same denomination built two churches on Carson Street on the South Side. Pennsylvania is also a center of the "Ukrainian" press. Halich names quite a long list of weeklies published in this state between 1880 and 1936. But he says: "The prospect of the Ukrainian Press in the United States is not bright. As a matter of fact, it is dark, and its end may not be far off."

Though the author of this monograph has a definite tendency toward extreme Ukrainian nationalism, he has valuable social, cultural, and economic information relating to the Ruthenians of western Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, this monograph is, at present, the only English publication that presents a coherent picture of the activities of the conservative members of this group in this region.

In the appendix the names of 226 Pennsylvanian communities are listed where large settlements exist at present. The members of these groups may still speak the Little Russian, Ruthenian, or Ukrainian dialects, but assimilation is increasing, and they are "melting like a big cake of ice that is surrounded by a moving warm current, bound to melt and become a part of the current itself."

For the Anglo-Saxon super-patriots, Dr. Halich reveals some very interesting information on page 121: namely, that the Rugieros change to Rogers, the Bolenkos to Bolens, and the Bodinskys to Bodens.

ANDREW A. MARCHBIN

Pittsburgh.

(Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, September, 1939)

DR. HALICH'S REPLY

First of all I wish to thank the editor of the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* for the permission given me to answer the statements of Dr. Marchbin, whose review of my book appeared in this magazine in September, 1939, but was only recently brought to my attention. From the time of the publication of the work in 1937, reviews of it have appeared in Europe and in America; and although, as was to be expected, not all the reviewers agreed with the book on every point, there was no necessity on my part to make answer to them. With several of Dr. Marchbin's statements, however, I wish to take issue.

His entire attitude in regard to the book brings to my mind the case of the high-school boy who early in the semester wanted to drop the study of geometry, because, he said, he did not like it. When pressed for his real reason by his adviser, he admitted he didn't like it because he didn't understand it. The first chapter of my book, which covers the entire history and geography of the Ukraine in a few pages, is naturally very much condensed, and unless one is a student of this subject, he would fail to gain a full understanding of it. So, apparently for this reason, Dr. Marchbin seems to condemn the entire chapter with the label "not even worth criticism" (p. 215). On the other hand, when he continues reading and advances to western Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, his own backyard, places that he knows well

and understands, then he finds something good in the book. However, I should like to answer some of his more pointed attacks.

Write On Basis of Available Facts

Dr. Marchbin apparently has been imbued with the old Russian imperial ideology that even to this day denies the existence of the Ukraine and anything Ukrainian; this is evident from the fact that he writes the name Ukrainian in quotation marks. His first charge against me is my Ukrainian extraction, which in his opinion disqualifies me from being able to handle the subject. He refers to me: "Dr. Halich, who is of 'Ukrainian' extraction, tries hard to speak as a neutral American but his cultural make-up prevents him doing so" (p. 214). To this assertion I can honestly say that I did not try hard "to speak as a neutral," nor as a partisan of anything, but wrote on the basis of available facts. Dr. Marchbin's proof of his above statement is that I classed Ruthenians of East Galicia and Little Russians of Carpatho-Ukraine as Ukrainians. This is the most out of place statement the reviewer makes. Anyone who is thoroughly familiar with the groups mentioned above knows they are one and the same people in speech, music, religion, history, tradition, art, and everything. The accent of their speech does not vary as much as that of New England and the South. I know what I am talking about, for I lived and studied there for years, visiting practically every corner of Western Ukraine.

A further attack on me by Dr. Marchbin is that I violated "the most elementary rules of a historian" because I referred to the oppression of the Ukrainian people by Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Rumanians, and even Czechs. In my opinion, the historian is to write the truth regardless of whose taste it appeals to: the entire Ukrainian history is, for the most part, a record of oppression similar to that now suffered by the people under Stalin, Hitler, and Hungary. This statement can be substantiated by court records, newspapers, and living people.

Jews In Ukraine

In regard to the charges I made against Czechoslovakia, on page eight of my book, my critic could easily have seen the facts if he had wanted to see them. I stated there that until 1935 the Czechoslovak authorities, of all the rulers of the Ukraine, were the least oppressive. From then on, however, the Czech democracy inaugurated the system of oppression of minorities, an outstanding illustration of which I cited. Before he finishes with me he accuses me of treating the Jews with the "strong-arm methods of a Khmelnitzky Cossack," etc., and likewise accuses me of being "ignorant of the fact that Jewish traders and artisans had been active in that region before the 'Ukrainian' name appeared in writing." In regard to the first accusation, my critic does not disprove the facts; what apparently bothers him is the style of statement; he seems to read malice into what I said, where none was intended. In regard to the second, his purpose in making such a statement is beyond my comprehension, unless he wishes to show his own knowledge, a complaint that may be lodged against all too many reviewers of books. He assumes the role of mind reader in attempting to tell what I do or do not know about the Jews; this surely he could not deduce from my writing. It is true that because of the fact that two main routes of the Middle Ages which led from Asia and Asia Minor crossed in the Ukraine, there were some Jewish

traders, Armenians, Arabs, Greeks, and others, especially in Kiev and L'viv, before the name of Ukraine was first printed (1187); but what has this to do with the business methods and ethics of the Jews in their relations with local populations?

Furthermore, Dr. Marchbin is so scornful of my source material that this he likewise dispatches in quotation marks. To this I will state that anyone who is a serious scholar of immigration groups in America, especially of more recent nationalities, finds himself in difficulty in getting the facts. Not all of them are in government documents or secondary books; therefore, whenever it is possible to meet the living leaders of such groups or get their letters or diaries, such are highly valued materials. Otherwise almanacs and papers are often utilized. My critic, however, does not approve of them. But his most misleading statement is the one that labels the priests as heroes of my book; he should have added, in his opinion. I am sure that if Dr. Marchbin would re-read the passages referring to the priests and the part they have played among the immigrants, he would find that I described the good work and the bad work, the good men and the otherwise. Furthermore, I attempted to cover all the religious leaders of the various groups, both Catholic and Protestant. None of the priests thus far have objected to my statements in regard to them, for they know I told the facts. None of them were idolized in my work nor victimized, and my critic's statements in this regard bespeak his attitude and not the facts. My acquaintance among the Ukrainian leaders in America is very wide; in fact, I have known hundreds of them—of all the religious groups, Protestant, Orthodox, and Catholic, and whenever they had some information that was of any immediate or ultimate value I took it with thanks and highly treasured their letters in my collection. As to my critic's complaint that I did not give sufficient space to Bishop Takach, I wish to inform him that I wrote to the bishop twice asking for some more detailed facts in regard to his diocese but received no reply whatsoever. Therefore I had to confine myself to the two leading papers of Takach's diocese for this topic; namely, *Prosvita* (McKeesport) and the *Americansky Russky Vestnik* (Homestead).

Leading Roles of the U.N.A. and the Svoboda

Dr. Marchbin's further objection is that the Ukrainian National Association and its organ the *Svoboda* (Jersey City), are my favorites, in that I mention them very often. The truth of the matter is that these institutions have played so important a part among the Ukrainians in America that the facts speak for themselves. It is the above organization and the paper that furnished the leadership for nearly fifty years. As I examined most of the material that was ever printed in America concerning the Ukrainian groups, it seemed to me that the *Svoboda* paper had the most to offer and consequently I employed it. In regard to Dr. Marchbin's statement that the Ukrainian newspapers and almanacs were "written for the most backward members of the ethnic group in question," let me say that this assertion does not coincide with the facts. The publications I utilized were written for the most part by educated people and for the more intelligent readers. Those that Dr. Marchbin refers to I did not use, and he condemns me for it when he accuses me of referring often to the *Svoboda* paper. "Other organizations are non-grata and appeal to Dr. Halich to spread the gospel to 'Panslavism,' 'Communism,' and that of the 'Roman Pope.'" In this connection perhaps it would have been better had my critic proved the above accusation on the basis of my book and not his personal opinion by

STORY OF THE CANADIAN UKRAINIAN ATHLETIC CLUB OF WINNIPEG

Organized In 1925

THE Canadian Ukrainian Athletic Club of Winnipeg, Canada was organized in the fall of 1925. Its chief object and purpose has been the fostering and furtherance of sports and athletics amongst the youth of Greater Winnipeg. In this way the club has done much to bring about a closer relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Canadian Ukrainians of this country.

The first meeting was held at the "Institute Prosvita" Hall, corner Arlington Street and Pritchard Avenue, and the following executive board was elected: President, N. Shalley; Hon. President, Joseph Dyk; Vice-President, Michael Leslie; Secretary, John Moroz; Treasurer, Basil Balesshta; Manager and Trainer, Henry Gushe; Assistant Manager, Paul Barycki.

In the spring of 1926, the club went through a complete reorganization, and it was with the following executives that the club was officially organized: President, V. H. Koman; Vice-President, M. Lewack; Secretary, John Moroz; Treasurer, N. Shalley. In the same year the club sponsored its first team in the Boys' Juvenile Baseball League. This team finished the season in third place. The following year the club entered a junior team in the Winnipeg District League. This team also finished in third place.

For a time the club had to use private homes for its meetings, until, in the year 1928, the club established its present headquarters at the Ukrainian Reading Association Hall, corner Flora Ave. and McKenzie Street.

League Competition

In 1928, the executive board decided

naming the Ukrainian organizations that I accused of communism that are not openly communist, listing the groups that I accused of Pan-slavism falsely, and telling wherein I was incorrect in my reference to the loyal servants to the Pope of Rome.

If Dr. Marchbin accuses me of Ukrainian nationalistic sympathies, i.e., Ukrainians should rule themselves, which I do not deny, what can he say about such non-Ukrainian writers as Allen H. Eaton, H. A. Gibbons, Vernadsky, Mirsky, H. Hessel Tiltman, and W. E. D. Allen, all of whom have written concerning the Ukrainians and seem to sympathize with the Ukrainian cause? On the other hand, Dr. Marchbin surely shows his prejudice against the Ukrainians in the way he handles the name Ukraine and Ukrainian. He substitutes the now obsolete Ruthenian or uses the one artificially coined by Russian imperialists, "Little Russian," when he must refer to the word which he appears to hate, in other words Ukrainian. It is apparent that he is one of those few who do not wish to recognize the existence of over forty million Ukrainians. Does sympathy with an oppressed people prevent one from being a scholar? Most Americans today sympathize with the Norwegians, Belgians, Poles, etc. Why is it more of a sin to sympathize with the Ukrainians—as long as the G.P.U. is not after your life in America for doing so?

Though Dr. Marchbin is very critical of my work, he shows more than once that the subject he criticizes is not altogether too familiar to him in the way he misspells the following names: Petlura becomes "Peltura," Ruthenians, "Ruthianians," Don River, "Dom River," and Svoboda, "Swoboda."

WASYL HALICH

Superior, Wisconsin.

(Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, June, 1941)

to enter a boys' team in the Intermediate League. When the club filed an application for a berth, the application was rejected, the opinion of the League executive being that the C.U.A.C. would not be able to finish the season. The C.U.A.C. executive, however, was not satisfied with the League's decision, and pressed for a reconsideration of the application. The result was the granting of an Intermediate League berth, which the C.U.A.C. held until the League changed over to the Greater Winnipeg Senior Baseball League.

The next year, under the management of Ed. Johnson, the Boys' Intermediate team gained a playoff berth for second series honors, but lost out to the Elmwood Giants in a close series. M. Karahan made the "All Star Team," and honorable mention was given to John Sbaley and John Memrick. At the time, the club used the old Exhibition Grounds.

The following year, the Boys' Baseball team continued to operate in the Intermediate Loop but with no greater degree of success. The team made its first of numerous out-of-town appearances, when it travelled to Tyndall, Man., and defeated the home team there.

In the fall of 1930, through the efforts of V. H. Koman and J. Moroz, the C.U.A.C. formed a Five Pin Mixed Bowling League, consisting of four teams, but later the same year increased to six teams. To create greater interest amongst bowlers, the C.U.A.C. gave to the new league a trophy for annual competition, which after eleven years is still being contested for.

Girls Teams Formed

The club, in 1932, decided to enter a girls' team in the City Intermediate League. Thus, for the first time, the "fair sex" became members of the C.U.A.C., with the following being elected to the executive: Misses K. Slobodian, J. Gosulak, A. Balagus and O. Michoski.

Under the capable guidance of "Slaw" Rebchuck and his coaches, M. Zubrecki, P. Sikorski and M. Hradowy, the girls' team brought the club added glory by playing heads-up ball in its first year. The personnel of the first girls' team was: "Jerry" Vann, Olga Sask, Nellie Slobodian, Kay Neil, Stephe Branzanski, Rose Kumka, Doris Somers, Anne Balagus, Stephe Balagus, Olga Zabrosky, Anne Hnatchuk, Olga Michoski and Mary Goshulak (mascot), who, today, is one of our outstanding players on the girls' team.

Not to be outdone, the Boys' Intermediate team, under Nick Shalley, made a good showing that year, by gaining a play-off berth, but losing out to the St. Boniface team in the semi-finals after a bitterly contested series.

Due to the efforts of the C.U.A.C., the youth section in Brooklands organized an athletic club, under theletic Club (B.U.A.C.), which is still in existence. C.U.A.C. was represented by J. Moroz, N. Shalley and the late P. Susky.

On Christmas Day of 1933, M. Skremetka, S. Zubrecki, W. Solohub, "Slaw" Rebchuk, M. Zubrecki and the late M. Lewicki went carolling among the club's patrons and supporters. This proved such a success, that the boys received numerous invitations to come again the following Christmas.

In the year 1934, the girls' and boys' teams, under the management of Paul Sikorski and John Memrick respectively, continued to play good ball, and won for themselves many new admirers and supporters.

John Moroz, V. H. Koman and their hard working executive board issued the club's first year book. This proved very popular, and the

publication has been continued annually. This year, being the club's Fifteenth Anniversary, it was decided that the year book cover the highlights of the club's history.

To keep the girls together during the winter months, the club entered a girls' basketball team in the City Intermediate League. The team did not lose a game throughout the complete schedule, and, needless to say, won out in their division. After taking an eight point lead in the first game against the Dominion Business College, for the City Championship, they lost the second game by ten points to lose the series.

The personnel of the basketball team: S. Krett (captain), O. Sask, A. Balagus, O. Krett, S. Borax, K. Buhnia, M. Neil, H. Ruta and O. Zabrosky. Manager, "Slaw" Rebchuk; coach, John Nitchuk.

First Concert

In 1934 the club staged its first big concert at the Ukrainian Reading Hall. The concert was attended by an audience which filled the hall to its capacity. The program featured musical and vocal selections, dancing and an one-act comedy play. Committee in charge of the concert was H. Shevchuk, J. Nitchuk and W. Lewicki.

The same year John Moroz relinquished his position as president of the club and the late Peter Susky acted as president pro tem until the annual meeting, when V. H. Koman was elected president.

C.U.A.C. was instrumental in organizing the Ukrainian Diamond Ball League, composed of the Brookland "A.C.", Trident, Ukrainian National Home, Institute Prosvita, Ukrainian Reading Association, Fort Rouge, St. Boniface and East Kildonan. This league functioned for four years, and the Honorable W. J. Major, K. C., donated a trophy for annual competition.

Own Club Rooms

Being unable to obtain the use of Drewry Athletic Grounds, where they had played for two years, the girls played at the Old Exhibition Grounds. During this season, the girls' team participated in the Winnipeg Beach Softball Tournament, and won second place. This was the year the club realized one of its aims, by establishing its own club rooms at 631 Selkirk Avenue, and later at 788 Selkirk Avenue.

C.U.A.C. was invited to assist in the organization of an athletic club at the Ukrainian Canadian Society "Kobzar" in Fort Rouge. The club's representatives, V. H. Koman and J. Karesewich, assisted in the organization of this club.

On July 1st, 1934, the Ukrainians of Greater Winnipeg held their first Field Day on the Old Exhibition Grounds. C.U.A.C. was in charge of all sports events and competition was for the "Bracken," "Anderson" and "Maybank" trophies.

In 1936 the girls' and boys' teams had a fair season and gained many supporters. The teams were managed by Peter Dobush and Art Spraggatt respectively.

Due to financial difficulties the club rooms at 778 Selkirk Avenue had to be closed and the club returned to its old headquarters at the Ukrainian Reading Hall. The girls' basketball team had to disband because the club was unable to get a gymnasium for team practices.

Build Stands

In the spring of 1937 the club undertook the biggest task since its inception by securing home grounds for its teams. "Slaw" Rebchuk, president, was the spearhead of this venture, which entailed a great amount of time and effort. The club executives,

members and supporters rallied to the cause and gave unstintingly of their time and labor to bring this dream into reality.

Having obtained the grounds at the corner of Arlington Street and Church Avenue, the erection of stands was the next problem.

Financially, the club was in no position to undertake such a project. There was only one alternative—a campaign to raise funds for this purpose. Mr. V. H. Koman, honorary president of the club, kindly consented to head a committee on the matter of finance. Ukrainian professional, business and private individuals were approached for their support—the response was most gratifying.

In the same year, the men's baseball team finished in a tie with Norwood for second place in the second half of the series. In the play-offs, the C.U.A.C. lost a thrilling series to the same club, but not before displaying their potential power. "Bill" Maslak, as manager of the boys' team, served in his position admirably. Because of his good work, he was asked to accept a re-appointment for the following season, which he kindly accepted.

The girls' team proved to be the surprise packet in the Senior Softball League. Under the leadership of Freddie Parnell, this inexperienced young team really "went to town." They defeated the best teams in the league, regardless of the fact that the other clubs possessed many experienced players. The C.U.A.C. girls finished fourth in a league of nine clubs. In the play-off with the Transcona Tivolis, the girls came through with flying colors by defeating them two out of three games to enter the semi-finals. In the next bracket, however, the girls were ousted from further competition by the more experienced St. Boniface Athletic Club, the ultimate champions.

Teams Visit U.S.A.

During the summer, the girls' and boys' teams travelled to Grand Forks, North Dakota. The girls' team scored an enviable victory by defeating the "State Champions" in two straight games. The games were played under both American and Canadian rules. This was the first time the C.U.A.C. team had visited the U.S.A.

C.U.A.C.'s supervision of the Ukrainian Diamond Ball League that year saw I.P.A.C. gaining the championship of the league, the "W. J. Major Trophy," after an abbreviated series with Markian Shashkevich.

Definitely one of the club's biggest assets is the Ladies' Auxiliary, which was organized in the fall of 1937. Due to the untiring efforts of this branch, much valuable assistance has come to the club.

Girls Win Manitoba Championship

With a permanent home for the girls' and boys' teams established, the club started the 1938 season with renewed enthusiasm. The girls, with a few years of seasoning behind them, brought the highest award to the club, by winning the Manitoba Senior Softball Championship. The team was in the thick of the fight throughout the season, and finished in a four-way tie for first place. This acted like "blood transfusion" to the team. From then on they "went to town." They took Norwood, Ramblers and St. Boniface in their stride.

The play-offs caused such a stir amongst the "die-hards" in Winnipeg, that news even spread to out of town papers. For this victory the club rewarded the girls with photographs of the championship team and leather windbreakers. The girls also received other gifts from club patrons.

The prize of prizes came when the "Orchid Order of Merit" was awarded to the team by the Orchid Florists. This was received by the captain, Olga Kolodie (Mrs. Hladki).

(Concluded on page 6)

WINNIPEG ATHLETIC CLUB

(Concluded from page 5)

This outstanding victory was due to the leaders of the girls' team, Manager Freddie Parnell and Coaches Harry Martin, Johnny Nitchuk and Jack Desanko. That same summer the club's two baseball teams were again given an outing, this time to Kenora, Ont., where they played the home teams. The trip was very successful and enjoyed by all.

Three Baseball Teams in 1939

During the 1939 season C.U.A.C. sponsored three baseball teams: Senior Boys; Juvenile Boys; and a Girls' Senior Softball. The senior boys, under the management of "Bunny" Dame, made an exceptionally fine showing considering that the majority of the players were juniors. However, after reaching the finals the boys could not match the experience of the Transcona team and were defeated in four straight games. Under the guidance of Steve Gunter the juvenile boys put up a fine showing, although they were not able to reach a play-off spot.

The senior girls did not repeat their success of the previous year, but did, however, excel in team work. They defeated the St. Paul All-Stars and Moose Jaw Royals in exhibition games during the summer. Mr. J. Nitchuk acted as manager.

Hockey Team Finishes Second

All this time the C.U.A.C. executives had been considering the idea of entering a hockey team in the Junior North Division. After many sessions, it was finally decided upon entering such team. Credit for this is chiefly due to the hard work of "Slaw" Rebchuk and Walter Lewicki, for, after the executive body decided not to enter the team, the two men persuaded them to reconsider their decision. When the first practice was called at the Amphitheatre, over 125 boys turned out to try and make a place on the team. The club also received applications from country points. With only "cast-offs" to choose from, Samy McCallum, as coach, had very little choice; but with the assistance of Manager Rebchuk, Messrs. Ketchen and Mykytyn, he did a fine job. Throughout the hockey season the boys of the team co-operated with the coach and executives and helped tremendously with the club's first "Booster Night" at the Olympic Rink on February 2nd, 1940, when a record-breaking crowd of over 2,000 attended.

The hockey schedule ended with the boys finishing in second place. In the play-downs the club lost out after a hard four-game series with the St. James Canadians. The season wound up with a stag banquet for the members of the hockey team and executives at the St. Charles' Hotel.

During the summer of 1940 the girls' team again showed up very well and finished the season in third place. At an outing at Clear Lake they defeated the Rivers (Manitoba) home team, and the same day at Dauphin defeated the home team there. A banquet and dance was held in their honor later that day.

The same summer, the boys' team finished their schedule in second place. They set a city record of nine straight victories and had many players picked for the All-Star team. This same team turned in a good performance at the Brandon Baseball Tournament held in aid of the Athletic Patriotic Association.

BROOKLYNITE OPENS MEDICAL OFFICE

Michael G. Malko, M. D., many years a member of the Ukrainian National Association, the Young Ukraine of Brooklyn, and other Ukrainian-American organizations, recently opened his office for the practice of medicine at No. 164 North 6th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Michael G. Malko graduated

Millville Wins U.N.A. Eastern Championship

Performs Well in Local City Baseball League

The Millville, N. J., Ukrainian National Association Baseball Team won the U.N.A. Eastern Championship by beating Philadelphia twice, and triumphing over Centralia in the play-off, reports Frank Panczyszyn, manager of the title-holders. The team has participated in U.N.A. sports two years, and has won two baseball championships and one basketball title, all in the Eastern Division.

Millville also did well in its City League. Last year, the Ukrainians did not enter the City League but, before the close of the 1940 season, they booked a game with the Millville City League All Stars and defeated them 8 to 2. Elated over the victory, the Ukrainians decided to participate in the local league this year. The U.N.A. boys had entered a team in the league's basketball tournament last year, and took championship honors by emerging victorious in the play-off. They were confident of their playing ability, and so went in for league baseball. The U. N. A. boys adequately demonstrated their abilities by winning the City League Baseball Championship, beating another team in a 3-game series.

At the close of every baseball season the City League arranges a banquet for the benefit of all the ball-players. At such affairs, the season's most valuable and second most valuable players are chosen, as well as the best hitter and second best hitter, and prizes are awarded

to these heroes of the diamond. The most valuable player at the close of the 1941 season proved to be "Tex" Sachronoski, shortstop for the Millville Ukrainians. He was presented with a large trophy upon which his name was engraved on gold plate. The second best hitter was Steve Chopek, the Ukrainian team's pitcher.

For purposes of comparison the City League's leading five hitters, the clubs they represent, and their batting averages, are offered as follows:

1. Eddie Nesson, Kowalski Club, .378
2. Tex Sachronoski, Ukrainian, .377
3. Steve Chopek, Ukrainian, .370
4. Frank Panczyszyn, Ukrainian, .368
5. Mike Romanik, Ukrainian, .325

It can be seen that the Ukrainian team has four of the five coveted positions... a record in itself. Each player on the Ukrainian team received a gold baseball on which his name was engraved. Patsy O'Rourke, chief scout for the Pittsburgh Pirates, presented to the club a large trophy. The trophy was awarded by the Pittsburgh Pirates from the National League itself, such a trophy being presented to each year's champion team in the City League. In addition to the awards, an excellent turkey dinner was enjoyed by everyone. The banquet took place in St. Mary's Hall in Millville on September 17th, and was attended by the city mayor and his commissioners.

PHILLY STARTS BASKETBALL PRACTICE

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Basketball Team began practice in preparation for the opening of its fourth consecutive season under U.N.A. sponsorship last Wednesday, October 1st, reports Dietric Stobogin. Until arrangements are completed for another court, the squad will continue to work out on Wednesday evenings at the Fifth Street Community Center, Fifth and Spring Garden Streets, from 8 to 9. As soon as the boys get the rough edges polished off, another floor will be obtained so that local home games will be played twice weekly, plus away games once or twice each week. These neighborhood tilts, augmented by the weekend U.N.A. League schedule, should furnish plenty of action for the Philly U.N.A. basketball-minded. Candidates for the 1940-41 squad will be considered until November 23rd, or one week before the final registration for teams in the U.N.A. League. Anyone interested in playing with the Philly team should communicate with William Juzwiak, 2222 N. 7th Street, or report directly to the Community Center Wednesday at 8 P. M. This announcement is especially directed to out-of-towners engaged in Philadelphia defense industries.

U.N.A. MEETING IN JERSEY CITY

All members of U.N.A. Branch 171 are requested to attend the meeting scheduled for 8 P. M., Thursday, October 9th, at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, Jersey City. Mr. Basil Zahayevich will be present to acquaint the members with the facts regarding the U. N. A. It will be to the advantage of all to listen to this informative and interesting speaker. Members of other U.N.A. branches in Jersey City, as well as non-members, are invited to attend this meeting.

from Fordham University in 1935 and thereafter studied at and graduated from Long Island College of Medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y. He completed his internship at St. Catherine's Hospital this June, and has been appointed Clinical Assistant in Surgery at St. Catherine's Hospital and Greenpoint Hospital.

CIVIC CENTER OPENS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Girls, we would like to introduce you to the Ukrainian Civic Center of New York City.

Its purpose is to establish and maintain a center for Ukrainian-American youth to pursue various cultural, educational, and social interests.

Because of the sincere efforts of its membership—thirty young ladies in all—from its very beginning our club has enjoyed a fine reputation among the young Americans of Ukrainian descent. One could write a book on the colorful and varied programs which the Ukrainian Civic Center has sponsored during its ten years of existence.

This year, we've sponsored and participated in: A Valentine Dance, Card and Game Nite Programs, Quiz Nite, Bowling, Ukrainian Supper for non-Ukrainian Clubs, Theatre Parties, Project Nights, Lectures by prominent men in both the American and the Ukrainian Literary Circles, etc.

Membership is open to all Ukrainian-American young ladies of sixteen years or over. Here's your opportunity to meet girls of your own background. Why not stop in some Tuesday evening and see for yourself. The address is: International Institute, 341 E. 17th Street, New York City.

P. S. Big doings in October and November of 1941. Watch the Ukrainian Weekly for our ads.

J. B. and J. U.

Defense Savings Bonds can be registered in the name of children as well as adults.
Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps

The Ukrainian National Association has more young (as well as old) Ukrainian-Americans within its ranks than any other organization.
Sign up with them!

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Ignorance may be bliss, but it can also be costly. Study these facts before buying your fur coat. The prices of Persian Lamb coats vary, from a very low to a high cost. That is because Persian Lamb skins vary too.

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Of course, when a coat is new, it takes an expert to distinguish between the pure Persian Lamb and those which have been cross-bred. But after wearing the coat for a while, the Second Grade Persian Lamb will begin to lose its lustre, its curl will unwind, its color fade.

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CONCERT by Roman Prydatkevych,

Ukrainian Violinist,

assisted by PAOLO GALLICO, pianist, and LOUIS CROUL, accompanist,
in TOWN HALL, 113 W. 43rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1941, AT 8:30 P. M.

Compositions by Max Reger, Anton Dvorak and Ukrainian composers: V. Barvinsky, Th. Alimantov, N. Kaldin, M. Hayvoronsky (Suite) and R. Prydatkevych (Sonata and Ukrainian Rhapsody).

Tickets, \$2.20 to \$34, on sale at Box Office; Concert Management Office: Vera Hull, 101 W. 55th St., and "Svoboda".